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Cullom wasn't the favorite son after

all, and had to give way to a stepson The way the McKinleyites broke the Reed "trocha" in Vermont on Wednes-

day is surprising. Major McKinley should now muster out those superserviceable friends who

The Chicago platform will be a crazyquilt affair if it is made up of the contrasting Democratic State platforms.

are breeding strife.

The bonds of Cuba are quoted at 621/2 in New York, which is a higher price than the bonds of the United States commanded at times during the war.

Col. R. W. Thompson, Gen. Lew Wallace, Hon. C. W. Fairbanks and Hon. Hiram Brownlee should be chosen delegates to St. Louis by acclamation

day of the State convention is consumed in carrying out the Hanna order, the name of the next Governor of Indiana will be known.

Word comes from Ohio that the free silver Democrats are hastening to get into a position to be seen by Senator Brice's paymaster, now that he is to carry that delegation for sound money.

With the exception of one clause, the House pension bill is a most commendable measure, designed to insure justice to the pensioner, yet every Democrat in the House except six voted against it.

If the Board of Public Safety should ing about saloons would lose them their places, as railroad managers say to their employes, there would be no cause to suspend patrolmen for getting drunk.

The Boston Journal, on the morning of the Vermont Republican convention, remarked that "a good many eyes are watching to see Vermont close the last gap in the line which makes a solid New England." And now the country awaits Mr. Manley's next bulletin.

Now that the sound-money Democrats have carried Michigan and believe that they will carry Illinois and Ohio, those in Indiana should come out of their cyclone cellars and go to work. Probably it is too late, but a fight to defeat is better than abject surrender.

One of these days a Republican national committee will meet the approval of the Republican party generally by deciding that States which do not put tickets in the field every year and make an effort to get out a vote shall have no representation in national conventions.

No less than four federal officers, including the Controller of the Currency, are in Illinois fighting to beat the Democratic silverites in the State convention. Still, that sort of reform which sends paid officers into the field to fight for party cannot be emphasized with blackfaced type.

The Journal could give a few names of men who control but one vote in this vicinity whom Major McKinley will wish that he might be able to appoint to foreign missions at once. And in the the lamented Senator Zach Chandler, who wanted a foreign appointment for a bore, Major McKinley would say "the foreigner the better."

The Mckinley special independent organ, the Chicago Times-Herald, uttered against Hon, C. W. Fairbanks the same absurd slander with which it assailed. Mr. Tanner, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois. This remark is made because some indiscreet people may be giving it their patronage as a organ. The utterly indefensible assault which that paper made upon Mr. Fairbanks has never been re-

Mr. Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, disguising himself in ragged garments and a false beard, the other night went on a tour through the East Side slums in New York and was arrested as a suspicious character and locked up. It has been understood that a Salvation Army uniform protected its wearer in any quarter, and the "soldiers" bave certainly gone boldly and with apparent fearleseness into the worst regions of every city which they enter. Mr. Booth-Tucker does not make a favorable impression by resorting to a disguise.

The only organ Major McKinley has had among the morning papers in Chicago is the so-called independent Times-Herald. While the regular depublican papers have opposed instructing the delegates at large, it has been the fcremost advocate of that policy. At the same time it has been an aggressive supporter of Governor McKinley for President and the persistent fatterer of Cleveland in Washington and the approver of Altgeld's policy as Governor. In spite of all that it could do, the Rener, the Republican nominee for Gov-

Tribune, which is critical and independent inside of party lines, declares ernment began to buy \$2,000,000 worth of that the nomination of Mr. Tanner is an excellent one. Now that Mr. Tanner has been nominated, the independent Mc-Kinley organ bitterly assails him as a spoilsman, declares that it stands by its slanders of three months ago, and predicts that if a clean and able Democrat should be nominated as Mr. Tanner's opponent he would have a close race. Thus at the outset Mr. Hanna's coworker in Chicago is assailing the head of the Republican State ticket.

TWO METHODS.

In Vermont the believers in the candidacy of Governor McKinley found themselves in a majority in the State convention. They could have instructed, but instead of instructing, the convention declared that William McKinley was the first choice of the Republicans for President. The McKinley majority followed up this expression of preference by naming as delegates four men from among the best known Republicans in the State, placing Senator Redfield Proctor at the head of the delegation, well knowing that his first choice might not be Governor McKinley. Senator the Detroit hotels, claiming in loud and Proctor, who was, under General Harrison, the most efficient Secretary of War the government had had for years, was elected Senator by a unanimous vote most potential man in Vermont politics, that they so impressed the newspaper but is one of the first business men in | men that they predicted victory for the The Republicans of Vermont trust him and his colleagues to go to St. Louis and to be awed into silence and doubt. When vote for Governor McKinley without in- | the vote was taken, however, the friends structions. No issue was made on that subject, and harmony prevails in the State, which was never Democratic.

That is one method.

the orders of Mr. Hanna, of Cleveland, started out to carry into effect the same orders which Chairman Gowdy has re- having it their own way in Indiana. The ceived for Indiana, and which he declares a purpose to carry out. The Republican State committee in Illinois claiming two-thirds of the State convenwould not accept those orders, but in- tion. The indications now are that Insisted upon the order of business which had been observed for years. Instead of Carolina in favor of silver mono-Next Thursday night, unless the first | permitting the convention to begin with | metallism, just as Turpie on all such a resolution instructing the delegates to | questions votes after Tillman and Voorvote for McKinley, the whole matter was hees after Vest. Still, if those Indiana put near the closing and least important | Democrats who believe in sound money work of a State convention. At the end the instructions were passed, showing by | tion of the party they may be able to the vote that the McKinley sentiment in | give the blatant silverites a surprise. Illinois is as 8 to 5. If it should end there there could be little or no harm done, but a Senator, who has been as useful to If one should venture an opinion he the country as has Governor McKinley, has been, in a certain sense, humiliated in obedience to orders issued outside the State and urged by a newspaper which owners' champions. Like the old greenrefuses to be Republican, and which, on backers, the silverites are powerful in the day after the nomination, assailed the Republican candidate for Governor, whose assistance in organizing and carsay to policemen that drinking and loaf- rying the State cannot be equaled by the service any other one man can render. The course of Governor McKinley's rash managers has caused differences which will rankle for a time should the owner of the Times-Herald be permitted to assail Republican candidates. That is

the other method. There can be little or no doubt of Governor McKinley's nomination at St Louis. There has not been much doubt for weeks. A decided majority of the Republicans of Indiana favor his nomination, but a large number of them are opposed to the tactics of Mr. Hanna in this State and Illinois. They believe that it is unwise to cause contentions when the same results can be attained by reasonable methods.

What candid man will say that the the much better policy?

THRESHING VERY OLD STRAW.

in the State claiming to be Republican which have not been convinced of the free coinage evil, criticises the comments of the Journal upon Governor Altgeld's ecent letter to Mr. Carlisle. It says: Before the introduction of the act in 18 which became a law in 1873, there was no cline in the price of silver. It was the menace to silver which afforded ground for the bear movement against silver as money The movement and the bull originated among the money kings of the world and was carried through for profit, at the expense of the laboring classes. The law of 1873 made silver a legal tender in sums of 5. Practically this demonetized silver. The panic accompanying this law drew a demand from the people which could not be totally

provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should purchase from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 of silver bullion each month and coin the same. A few remarks on the foregoing seem to be in order. Silver began to fall in 1864. It fell because the output of silver mines increased from \$40,800,000 in 1860 to \$208,371,000 in 1893. In 1873 there was no silver money in circulation in this country except a few dimes and quarters. There had been no standard silver dollars in circulation at any time, and subsidiary silver was reduced in weight and its legal tender limited to \$5 by the act

of February, 1853, instead of 1873. act dropping the standard silver dollar from our coinage in 1873 caused the panic of that period, because no such money was coined and none was in circulation. The panic was caused by an expansion of credit based upon irredeemable paper money. To say that the stoppage of the free coinage of standard silver dollars in this country, where none were in use, and the change from silver to gold in Germany was done at the expense of the laboring classes is a dreary falsehood of | General Conference also elects the edithe demagogue which facts refute, since | tors, the book agents, all the general the world over wages have increased since 1870. But a falsehood, no matter how absurd, if stuck to, seems to serve

As above stated, the limiting of the legal tender of subsidiary silver to \$5 was done by the act of February, 1853, when the weight of the coins was reduced to keep them in the country. It is true that the subsidiary coinage was largely demonetized, but it was in 1853. Since that time the government has coined 425,000,000 of standard silver dollars-fifty times as many as were coined from 1800 to 1877, which are full legal tender, and has increased the legal tender of subsidiary coins to \$10. This should not have caused the fall of silver. Still, it kept going down-falling publicans of Hinois, who know Mr. Tan- | the most rapidly when the government was purchasing the largest quantities.

were not due to the fact that the govsilver each month and had coined 8,000,-600 standard dollars at the close of 1878, but because the country had come to a specie basis, destroying the premium on gold and thereby doubling, with other coin, the money stock of the country. How long is it going to take men as

generally intelligent as the writer of the paragraph quoted to learn three things, namely: that there was no volume of legal-tender silver in this country after 1834; that subsidiary silver ceased to be full legal tender in 1853; that in 1873 three-fourths of the people of the United States had never seen a standard suver dollar, and that there was not \$25,000,000 of subsidiary silver in circulation in 1873 with a legal-tender limit of \$5? When will they accept the facts of history and statistics based upon official reports?

THE MICHIGAN INCIDENT.

The Democrats of Indiana who are opposed to the silver mine owners' scheme should take courage from the outcome of the Democratic convention in Michigan. The day before the convention the free coinage advocates swaggered about confident tones and with defiant swagger that they had two-thirds of the convention and would carry the cause of the bonanza mine owners to overwhelming without a caucus. He is not only the victory. So loud and positive were they New England and an influential Senator. | silver monometallists. Even the Democrats believing in sound money seemed of sound money had a majority of fiftyfive in a total of 770. It seemed to surprise the sound-money men quite as much as the flambuoyant silverites. If In Illinois the McKinley sentiment was I the unit rule is enforced Michigan will even stronger among the mass of Repub- | be solid for the platform of Mr. Clevelican voters than it was in Vermont. It land, who was praised in resolutions. had carried district after district, and | Of course, the silver Democrats comcould have elected delegates at large plain bitterly that they were beaten by quietly if that policy should have been | Cleveland office holders-bitterly beadopted. But a few men, acting under cause the Democrat who is out always

Just now the silverites appear to be silver organs are telling of victories in securing county delegations and are now diana will stand with Missouri and South constitute the living and intelligent por-But if they are not going to surrender abjectly it is time they were at work. would say that the sound-money Democrats of Indiana are overawed by the swagger and the loud talk of the mine verbal encounters and previous to con-

METHODIST CHURCH GOVERNMENT. The Methodist General Conference, which opens to-day in Cleveland, O., has naturally been a subject for discussion by ministers of all denominations, and, while most of the comments on this great church are complimentary to its methods and their results, some rather sharp criticisms are indulged in. Dr. H. W. Thomas, for example, who was a popular and very successful minister in the denomination for twenty-five years and until he was expelled for preaching unsound doctrine, has been talking about the faults of the Methodist organization and describing the mechanism and its working in a way that would probably cause him to be hauled over the coals once more if he were still amenable to official discipline. Mr. Vermont method is not far the wiser and | Thomas, who retains his popularity and preaches to big congregations every Sunday in a "people's church," is qualified by his twenty-five years' service to speak An exchange, one of the two or three | intelligently of the peculiarities of the Methodist principles of government, and although, by reason of his unpleasant experience at the end, he may be suspected of a degree of personal hostility to Methodism, his strictures are none the less interesting.

To begin with, he declares that there is no less wire pulling and political jobbery among the officials of the faith than in the two dominant political parties. Wesiey, he says, with all his spiritual power and his wonderful success as leader of a great religious movement was himself always in sympathy with ment of the Bland-Allison act of 1878. It the Church of England, and, in fact, remained a member of it, though carrying on work outside. He was in spirit an out and out royalist and opposed to the war of the colonies for independence The Wesleyan Church in England and the Canadian Methodist Church have no bishops or presiding elders, but simply presidents of conferences. When he orranized the church in the United States he projected its government, says Mr. Thomas, upon a despotic plan. "He appointed the first bishops, planned the whole form of government and made it appointive rather than elective. It is It is not true that the passage of the true the General Conference elects bishops, but the bishops appoint the presiding elders, and they naturally constitute a large majority of the General Conference. Hence the bishops ap pointed those who were to elect the bishops. The preachers appointed the class leaders and nominated the stewards, so that no one could be a member of the conference without the pastor's consent, which virtually means that he appoints the General Conference. The secretaries, and, as a matter of fact. these higher officials, and the bishops practically own the church. The great body of preachers work for them and the people pay the bills." Such a great machine, although planned for religious work, is in danger of letting the spiritual life of the people be lost. "It is already." he says, "a scene of political turmoil, Persons are striving for power and place and the pastorate, that should be the highest position, is looked upon as a stepping stone to something beyond."

This is a severe arraignment, but, making due allowance for a possible personal prejudice on the part of the reverend critic, has doubtless a foundation of truth. The movements for increased lay representation, for the admission o women and for certain modifications o the old theology are indications that the ernor, were for him almost solidly. The I The good times which began in 1878 I faults mentioned are being realized. The

spirit of the age is for liberty in every direction, and when people have grown beyond the limitations of a creed and chafe under the restrictions of denominational bonds they do one of two things: either broaden the creed and by harmonious process readjust the machinery to suit their needs, or they cast aside their bonds and form other alliances. The Methodist leaders are too wise to permit the latter, and no symptoms of serious revolt are manifest. Wherever there is friction a remedy will be applied, and this church, which began as a spiritual revived, will renew its spiritual life and increase its moral and religious power. The errors in government, if such they be, are not vital, and will be done away with in due time through what may be slow-moving, but are none the less inevitable reforms.

To say, as some men and papers are saying, that the opposition to instructing delegates in this State has been inspired by ex-Senator Platt and Senator Quay. of Pennsylvania, is to advertise those who do it as very absurd persons. In the first place, both men have secured instruction in their States for their candidates. That either of these men should have any influence with the friends of General Harrison is impossible. They fought General Harrison in 1892, as did Mr. Hanna, who was among those who influenced twelve Ohio delegates pledged to General Harrison to vote for McKinley when his name was thrust before the convention. If pledged delegates do as Mr. Hanna caused those twelve to do. they will vote for whom they choose re-

gardless of instructions. The Keely Motor Company is to be reorganized and the stock watered to the extent of \$400,000, but it must not be supposed from this that the motor is operated by water power. Oh, dear, no. Hereafter, if you please, it will be "energized by pure vibration instead of by etheric vapor." And people down in Philadelphia will go on buying stock just as long as old man Keely lives.

For people who wish to spend their summer vacation in improving their minds and polishing up their moral characters, instead of sembly offers every convenience. The arrangements for the season as outlined by the board of directors are, indeed, quite al-

"political news" in one of the evening papers is of a hugely hurocrous character, but, of course, unintentionally so The paper in question is serious-minded and never consciously perpetrated a joke in its

Now that the Burden family, of New York, has got its stolen jewelry back, will it kindly put the trinkets in a safe place where they will not again burden a much enduring pub-

The commencement season is commencing to cast its shadow across the newspaper

The "green book" of Italy does not class King Menelek among its four hundred.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. An Old Rule Refuted. "Don't you think a blonde woman ought to marry a brunette man?"

"Of course not. His neckties would not suit her at all." The Ignorant Professor. "Energy," said the professor, "is never "I guess," said young Tresh, "that the old man never fanned the air so hard that

he almost pulled his spine in two when two men were out and the bases full." An Earnest Official. "We got the earnestest prosecutor in our county on earth," said Rubberneck Bill to the wondering tourist.

"Earnest," said the tourist. "You bet. Every time he don't hang a feller he is prosecutin' he takes it as a personal insult and shoots the feller anyhow."

Made Him Tired. Mrs. Wickwire-Mrs. Watts and I were discussing the question as to what agewoman must reach to become an old maid. Mr. Wickwire-A woman is an old maid at thirty-five.

Mrs. Wickwire-Always? "Yes, always." "But suppose she should have happened to get married at the age of twenty? What "You-if there is anything on earth that

AS TO CANDIDATES.

However, we do not expect the Bill Russell boom to develop any phenomenal steaming Even "Willie" Russell seems to have a bit of jute twine tied around his letter of dec-

same Mark Hanna will go on fighting for delegates.—Philadelphia North American. Maine Republicans shout for Tom Reed as heartily as they ever shouted for Blaine-and hat's saying a great deal.-Boston Globe. Reed is still quite hopeful. Possibly, true to his principles, he is counting a lot of delegates who are not present. - Philade

McKinley's fight may be won; but all the

Certainly Mr. Hanna is not the boy to undertake a presidential campaign with no ipment beyond a pocket bicycle pump. Mr. Hanna has not only fixed the McKinley

natter with the A. P. A. newspapers, but he has succeeded in turning some of them on to Tom Reed.-Washington Post. It looks more and more every day as if Mr Cleveland will ride up Pennsylvania avenue on the 4th of March with a man who re-

mbles Napoleon.-Kansas City Journal. A study of the portraits of the Hon "Little illee" Russell, of Massachusetts, suggests that he should tarry at Jericho until his beard is grown.—Philadelphia North Ameri-

INDIANA PRESS OPINION.

We believe the convention should pass esolution demanding that John K. Gowdy withdraw his suit to set aside the apportionment law of 1886, or resign as State chair-man.—Newport Hoosier State.

John B. Stoll, of South Bend, is looked ipon as a possible candidate for Governor in the event that Tom Taggart declines to sacrifice himself. Taggart's magnificent dishay of statesmanship seems to have dazzied the State Democracy to such an extent that it is blinded to the claims of anybody se so long as the auburn-haired luminar lazes above the horizon.-Marion Chronicie

The free sliver Democratic delegates to State convention of that party, from this county, claim to have counted noses and allege they have secured two-thirds or over of the delegates. This, they claim, will enable them to cast the vote of the county as a unit, and they do not hesitate to say that the sound-money delegates will pletely ignored when the county is called in State convention.-Huntington Her-

It is intimated that in the event the St reme Court decides the law of 1885 to b incenstitutional, Governor Matthews will issue a proclamation embodying an appor-tionment of his own, under which the election will be held. This, on its face, would be an assumption of the duties of the General Assembly by the executive. The better course would be for the Governor to call the General Assembly together at nce.-Madison Courier.

Reed, Morton and Quay are willing to stand plumply on a clear-cut platform. Indiana can raise the sound currency flag as high as those of Maine and Massachuetts, New York and Pennsylvania, and sink

o any Voorhees financial vagarism as possible. It must not go back to the cautious groping of Ohio, but should emulate the bolder policy of those who know where they are going.—Terre Haute Express.

If the sentiment against the Republican State convention instructing delegates to St Louis has not taken a firm hold on the State delegates from northern Indiana it is time they were giving the matter logical at tention. Indiana has no candidate for the presidential nomination, a fact which in itself ought to prevent the hampering of the delegates by instructions. They should go to St. Louis prepared to labor for the in-terests of the Nation and of their own State. If tied by instructions circumstances now unforseen may arise in which these interests would have to be neglected and the situation would at once become very embarrassing The best way is not to instruct.-Sou

The current of Republican opinion in favor of sound money has become a torrent which promises to sweep away all obstacles at St Louis to a clear declaration for the present monetary standard. The split in the Democracy on this question widens. It is apparent now that the free silver men will be able to put up a big fight at Chicago. It begins to look as if they would control the convention, make the platform and nomi nate the ticket. It is to be regretted that the sound money Democrats cannot check the growth of heresy in their party. The best interests of the country would be sub served by harmony between the two great parties on this question, removing it from partisan politics.—Elwood Call-Leader.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. Charles H. Hackley, of Muskegon, Mich., has added \$25,000 to his original gift for a manual training school in that town, making his total gift \$155,000. Miss Annie Scott, a student at Central Normal College, Kansas, has been appointed clerk of the Venezuelan Commission. She is niece of Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, chairman of the commis

John Burns, the English labor agitator, demands that Parliament shall enact a law making it compulsory for employers to give domestic servants "a character" on dis-missal. Laws to that effect have long been in force in France and Germany. Mrs. Eugene Daniels, of Canaan, N. H.

has a tame crow that is a curiosity. It is about eighteen months old. It talks and seems to understand what is said to it, and goes to church every Sunday and waits outside until the services are through.

The French wheelman must not only carry a bell and a lamp, but must have a name-plate somewhere, bearing his full name and address. The regulations in France also permit one to ride bravely on the sidewalk when the roadway has either been newly paved or is undergoing repair. Mrs. Carlisle, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, is a great believer in omens, and few days ago is led to hope that this is going to be a good year for the Carlisle family. She was standing at a window in her house, when in flew a carrier pigeon with a gold band on one of its feet.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's choice of a third English bishop for Japan-to be called Bishop of Hokkaido-has fallen on a distinguished Cambridge scholar, the Rev. Philip Kemball Fyson, principal of the Theological College at Osaka, who has been in Japan since 1873. Two years previously he was graduated from Christ's College, Cambridge of the Christ's College of the Christ's Christ bridge, taking a first-class in the classical tripos and the theological tripos, and being ebrew prize man.

As a general rule, we have noted The way that most people get shot Is either by men who are loaded Or else by the guns that are not. -New York Herald.

In the spring the tender pie-plant Sendeth out its daily shoots, looming from a bed of ashes Bordered with old cans and boots In the spring the artful housewife,

With a sanitary zeal And a modicum of sugar, Serves it at each meal. -Detroit Free Press.

THE SKIES IN MAY.

Mercury is now an evening star. It will move rapidly eastward in the constellation Taurus, passing just south of the Pleiades on May 2 and eight degrees north of Alde baran on the 9th. It reaches greatest eastern elongation on the 16th, and from the 10th to the 20th will be above the horizon about two hours later than the sun. This will be the most favorable time of the year to see the shy planet as evening star, and those having access to telescopes will find the changes in its phase quite rapid and very interesting to observe. On the 10th 52-105ths of the illuminated portion will be turned towards the earth; 39-100ths on the 15th and 27-100ths on the 20th. Its brilliancy decreases gradually throughout the month, being represented by 66 on the 1st, 39 on the 15th and 12 on the 31st. The moon passes Mercury at 11:49 a. m. and Neptune at 1:35 p. m. on the 14th; Mercury passing Neptune at 10 o'clock in the morning on the following

Jupiter is in the constellation Cancer; crosses the meridian about 10:30 o'clock in the morning at present and sets just after midnight. He will move four and one-half degrees eastward during the month. This motion will be easily recognized by watching his location relative to the great cluster in Cancer, just south of which he will pass the first week in June; and to a line extended from Sirius through Procyon and on into Cancer, which will be seen to pass very near the giant planet just now. His position is at present most favorable for early disk and retinue of satellites, just after sunset and before the fixed stars become visible to the unaided eye, will be long remembered. On the evening of the 24th, from 8:22 to 9:06 o'clock, satellites 1 and 11, together with their shadows, will be seen projected on the planet, and on the 31st at 8:57 p. m. these same satellites will begin transit simultaneously. The moon passes one and onehalf degrees north of Jupiter on the 18th

in the morning. Saturn remains in the constellation Libra and is in splendid position for evening observation, coming to opposition in the afternoon on the 5th. It moves two degrees westward during the month, towards a Libra, the brightest star in the constellation. The elevation of the earth above the plane of the ring is not as great as it was a few months ago, but is four degrees more than in May, 1895, affording a much better view of the ring and making it easier to discern the divisions. The moon passes Saturn on the morning of the 25th, the planet being almost eight degrees the furthest north.

Venus and Mars are morning stars. The former rises less than an hour earlier than the sun at present, and will soon be in its rays. Mars moves northeastward in the constellation Pisces; is gradually increasing the distance between himself and the sun and coming slowly towards the earth. The moon will pass three and onehalf degrees north of Mars on the 7th in the morning, and six degrees north of Venus on the morning of the 11th. Uranus is in Libra with

eaches opposition on the 12th. The moon reaches last quarter on at 9:25 a. m. and will be new at 1:46 p. on the 12th. First quarter occurs at 0:21 a. m, on the 20th and full moon on the 26th Orion and Taurus are now seen to sink in

the west early in the evening. They will, together with Sirius, disappear in the rays of the sun in a few weeks. At 9 o'clock on the first evenings of the month Ursa Major is overhead; with Leo, Cancer and Gemini west, and Virgo, Libra, Bootes and Hercules east of the meridian. Vega and Capella are posite each other in the north, and the milky way is seen along the northern hor-

A new comet was discovered April 13 in he constellation Taurus by Dr. Lewis Swift, of Lowe Observatory, Echo mountain, California. Perrine's first comet and the Perrine-Lamp comet remain visible with the aid of the largest telescopes. W. P. WALLHEISER.

LAWMAKING BODY OF METHODISM TO CONVENE THIS MORNING.

Delegates to the M. E. Quadrennial Conference Gathered at Cleveland Ready for Their Work.

SCENES AT THE HOSTELRIES

AND EXPRESSIONS OF LEGISLATORS ON UPPERMOST QUESTIONS.

Matters That Will Be Considered by the Conference-Admission of Women an Important Subject.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CLEVELAND, April 30.-The night before Christmas may be an exceptionally quiet time in some families, but that is more than can be said of the night before the opening of a General Conference of the M. E. Church, and especially of to-night. The delegates who are to compose the conference, 557 in all, from 121 conferences, are so nearly all here that the hotels are a scene of bustle, if not confusion. Unlike the assembling of a political convention, to which some "workers" and the candidates go several days in advance, these have nearly all arrived today, the earliest, with only a few exceptions, having reached the city only yesterday; even the delegates from India and China and Africa and other foreign fields, who might be supposed to give themselves a margin to go upon, came in with the others, having spent their margin at San Francisco, or New York, or Washington, or some other place of interest to a foreigner who is intent on learning all he can of America and American life while engaged in church work. This is only the second time in the history of general conferences that the church has attempted to pay the board bills of the members, the previous one being at New York in 1888; hence, on former occasions the scenes which characterize to-night were impossible, as on their arrival every delegate was escorted to his quiet home in some private family, two at a place, and usually two in a bed. often many miles from the place of meeting. and, of course, so scattered that anything like a gathering together in groups was next to impossible; besides, the proprieties of hospitality required that the first evening at least should be spent in the family circle. But here everything is different. The committee on entertainment attempted, and, so far as is developed, has succeeded quite well, in entertaining all the delegates at about a dozen or more hotels; of 'course, not all equally large and pretentious, but all quite good, the poorest furnishing accommodations quite equal to the average home accommodation of the guests. This has thrown from twenty to fifty or more into close quarters, constituting involuntary groups; for the selection of quarters has not been left with the individuals, but the committee has assigned every man to his hotel, which he must take as obediently as a preacher takes his assignment to a pastoral charge by the bishop, though in this case, as in that, there are indications that there were some manipulations in advance which disposed of the lot more satisfactory in some cases than in others. At all events, to-night all are presumed to be well provided for. But the present arrangement is not necessarily permanent, The General Conference fund, which has been constituted by collections in all the churches, after paying actual traveling ex-penses, appropriates \$2 a day for board. The notels have generally made special rates to delegates, the highest of which, in the cheapest rooms, is \$2.50, while some are as low as \$1.50, averaging about \$2. If any delegate wants a better room in the same hotel he can have it, up to \$7.50, by paying the extra himself; or, if he wants a better hotel, or a cheaper one, or a room in a private family, ne can be accommodated, getting in any case 2, and only \$2, from the expense fund. It has already developed that several who must need all their savings will early seek cheaper boarding houses or the improvised ac dation which many private families are offering at about \$1 per day But a tour among the hotels this afternoon and to-night is an interesting study. The isually witnessed at the Grand or the Denison on convention occasions, but they are lively. There is no crowding or elbawing, and no smoking, except by a few men of the world, who are guests also, or who have dropped in to see what is to be seen. They are mostly seated in groups of a half dozen

or so, or walking quietly around shaking hands with old acquaintances or being introluced to new ones. This was kept up to a late hour to-night, especially at the larger hotels, where the guests are more numerous. in passing around one catches snatches of conversation from the several groups which indicate the topics of discussion, something like this: "She is not in; lacked eighteen 'But she'll get in, all the same. Did you

ever know a woman set her head to accomut the vote is against her the vote. Wait till the vote to-morrow.' As you pass on you overhear at the next bishops. Bishop Bowman is nearly seventy-nine and Bishop Foster nearly seventy-seven, and eight of the others are over sixy-five. We can hardly-"But I am not in favor of electing any ore bishops until we settle some quesons concerning the episcopacy, the nure, the districting of them." The next group proves to be chiefly lay-men, and you hear: "I am in favor of equal

epresentation or no representation at all.

"But how can you get it? The preachers are opposed to it, and the constitution—"
"Consti nonsense! The people are greater than any constitution, as the creator is ceater than the creature, and the Metho ist Episcopal Church is a church of the le, though the preachers, so far, have done the ruling. The laymen will find a way to amend the constitution when we set about it in earnest, and that is what we propose to do at this General Conference." There were several informal meetings to night in one interest or another, the on f most interest to Journal readers being hat held at the American by the delegate adiana conferences for th purpose of making a league, offensive and defensive, in the interest of Indiana whenever matters affecting her delegates or cial interests are up. The matter of readusting the conference boundaries came in or a side remark or two, but was not ushed, for it was evident at once that the North Indiana Conference would oppose hange whatever in its boundaries, and the mmediate business in hand requires harmony, for the present at least. It is no national secret that two or of the Indiana preachers will be candidates some of the offices which are to be filled by this General Conference, and they properly concluded that it was wise to igree among themselves before asking the Jeneral Conference to elect one of their number to any office. This was done to-night to the satisfaction of all concerned, though it has already cropped out that the Cincinnati Conference alone is willing and even anxious to take the contract to sup-ply all the officers for the West, while the New York East will continue to furnish both the cosmopolitan papers, the Advocate and the Review, with editors; and the New-ark Conference, its next neighbor, is even anxious, and almost claims it as a right, to furnish the missionary secretary. that part this latter convocation at the American may play in results remains to be seen. They did not claim the earth, but they did agree to stick by their men as long as there is the least prospect of success. There was a good deal of justifiable ecclesiastical politics developed which may bear fruit. The woman came in for a few

words, developing that at least one of them needs cultivating before he will vote for her ssion on any term The conference will meet in the morning at 9 o'clock in the half-completed armory a huge structure 265 feet by 165, to cost \$250,000, if ever finished. Further work upon it is suspended by injunctions, and is likely to remain suspended a long walle unless the Legislature comes to its relief by some spe-cial enactment. Meanwhile a commendable city pride has, at great cost, improvised seats and furniture in its great hall, when ference will meet. It was the picture of this armory and the assurance that it would be finished in time that gave Cleveland the advantage over Indianapolis in the selection of a place for meeting, but at its best it could not have been made as

romlinson Hall would have been made by

QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Women, the Five-Year Limit. Amuse-

ments and Increase of Bishops. CLEVELAND, April 30 .- All preparations have been completed for the quadrennial session of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, which will begin in this city to-morrow morning. It will be held in the Central Armory, which has been altered for the occasion. Partition walls have been built from the gallery to the floor. The bishops and secretaries will sit on a raised platform at the Lake-street front, near which is a room to which they may retire for private meetings. Along the gallery have been arranged a number of committee rooms, and forty private boxes, which have been rented for the season. Most of the first week will be spent in organizing the conference for work. Bishop Thomas Bowman, of St. Louis, will preside at the opening session, by right

The conference will consist of about 557 delegates, one-third of whom will be laymen. It will represent a church membership of about 2,500,000, and a ministry of nearly 17,000, grouped in a little less than 140 annual conferences. There will be delegates from Europe, Asia, Africa and South America, There are eighteen bishops, altoginer, in the church, most of whom will be present. Other branches of Methodism will send fraternal elegates. The Rev. John Lathern, of Hallfax, N. S., will bring greetings from the Canadian Methodists. British Methodism will be represented by the Rev. W. L. Wil-kinson, and the Southern Methodists by the The General Conference is the

awmaking and judicial body of the Me st Church. Its first session was held in Baltimore, Md., in 1792, eight years after the rganization of the church, when it about 50,000 members. The coming session will, therefore, be the twenty-seventh quadrennial session, and the twenty-second which the church has been represented legates based on ratio of membership. Until 1812 all the preachers "in full connec were members of the General Conference. At five members of the annual conferences; now it is one to every forty-five. In 1872 lay dele-gates were admitted. They number two They number two from each annual conference entitled to more than one ministerial delegate, and one from each conference entitled to only one minis-

It is expected that this session of the General Conference will be of more than usual interest to the denomination. The question of admitting women as lay delegates will be discussed. The last General Conference remanded it for action to the annual conference. ences. They have voted on it, and have apparently defeated it by a small majority; but it is competent for the General Conference to dealer. think it will do so. Four women will p nemselves as duly elected hether they are finally admitted or not, the debate on the question will be most earnest and exciting. Another imp tion will be that of removing the time of the pastorate. A few years ago it was lengthened from two or three years to five years, and an attempt will now be made to make the term indefinite. It is thought, also, hat an attempt will be made to modify the resent stringent rules in regard to a ments forbidden to members of the church, but it is considered doubtful if it will suc-Dr. Lanahan will probably ask conference to investigate the old Book Room candal, dating back twentyorder that his course at the time may be vindicated, but good judges say that the con-ference will probably do no more than pass lution asserting the Christian integrity of Dr. Lanahan

One of the most interesting questions very General Conference is the election ops, editors and secretaries. Of the thirteen editors, nearly all will probably be re-The vacant general secretaryship o he missionary society will probably be filled by the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin or the Rev. or a bishopric are Earl Cranston, Chaplain McCabe, Dr. A. B. Leonard and Dr. J. M. Buckley, the latter of whem, however it is said; would decline the office. Amon those mentioned as New York book ager are Drs. J. M. King, H. K. Carroll and A. J. Palmer, of New York; Dr. G. P. Mains, of Brooklyn; Dr. McGraw, of New Jersey, and Mr. Charles R. Magee, of Boston. There is also much interest in a proposition for the election of additional bishops to particular geographical stations. There are now eighteen bishops, two of whom are called "mis-sionary bishops." It is likely that a move will be made to make the so-called mission-

bishops regular.
fight will be made on the require which compels both an educational and doctrinal examination by annual conferences all ministers entering them. The effort will be to make a diploma from any competent Methodist institution of learning a sufficient uarantee of education. Bishop Fowler is nterested in a strong movement to estab-lish permanent episcopal residences in for-eign countries. A full-fledged bishop is desired for the City of Mexico, to have charge of the Spanish-speaking Methodists of Cen-tral America and it is held that others should be established at Shanghai, China, and in Switzerland. Bishop Fowler would allow the present missionary bishops of Africa and India to serve until they die or are shops with full episcopal authority The programme for to-morrow is not defi-nitely fixed, but the delegates will be re-ceived and their credentials passed on in the norning. In the afternoon the thirteen standng committees will arrange for the ar e a big platform meeting, with addresses by Mayor McKisson and Rev. Dr. Levi Gilert, of this city, General J. F. Buslin, of Trenton, N. J., and Bishop Fowler, Throughafternoons will be devoted wholly to com-mittee work, while the evenings will be ocupled with lectures by eminent clergymen and laymen, platform meetings, etc. To-night a meeting of laymen to discuss the question of admitting women as representatives in the conference was held in the

A caucus of the ministerial delegates favorble to the seating of women in the conference was held to-night. Plans were discussed and it was practically decided that the question would be brought to an issue seats when the first roll call is taken. Then a committee will be appointed to examine their credentials. This committee will nit majority and minority reports. Then an amendment to the constitution will be proposed, to be submitted to the an onferences. Meantime the women will have sat in the conference undisturbed and a precedent been established. These plat may not be carried out, but an attempt will be made to meet the question in the way

EPWORTH LEAGUERS. etion of the Board of Control on the

Y. P. S. C. E. Question. CLEVELAND, O., April 30.-The old struggle with the Society of Christian Endeavor influence came up to-day in the meetng of the board of control of the Epworth league and lasted until adjournment. A report recommending that the Epworth League enter into certain co-operative work with the Christian Endeavor Society was submitted by a committee which had been appointed to confer with Christian Endeavor representatives on the subject. After a long and warm debate the report was rejected and a resolution adopted pledging the fullest and most fraternal co-operation in all Christian work with the Christian Endeavor and all other young people's societies, and halling with delight the growing spirit of fraternity, anticipating the future federation of all evangelical young people's societies. The committee on conference was continued n conformity with the purpose of federation outlined four years ago. When the Epworth League was formed Christian Endeavor societies were in existence in some of the Methodist churches. A foot note was placed n the constitution of the league, allowing the young people to retain these societies as church organizations. The board of contro o-day decided to recommend to the Metholist General Conference that this foot note be stricken out. The board recomm that an organizer be appointed to work among the colored Epworth Leaguers. one is appointed he will probably be the Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, of Atlanta, Ga Rev. Dr. Boyard, of San Francisco, fered an invitation that the Epworth League meeting next fall be held in his city.

Advice to the South. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 30. South and West Grain Congress met here W. S. Potter, of St. Louis, was lected permanent president and Jo Smith, of Charleston, secretary. The firs paper read was by President Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central railway. He opened with a strong argument for the gold standard, declaring that the South could have no foreign commerce wit. "There are but three conditions," s ommerce free and unhampered on a go basis; commerce based on depreciated an debased silver and greenbacks, leaving prolucers at the mercy of the brokers and speculators, or commerce halting and hin-dered, as at present, by doubt as to whether the government intends to mainbether the gov